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ABSTRACT

Some of the professional impressions gained from a month in the United States by a British librarian are summarized in this report. Six library school libraries and the Library of the American Library Association were visited. The greater emphasis on bibliographic and reference material allows students in the United States more frequent access to works known to British students only by name. The relationship between the library school faculty, the library school library and the main university library are considered to be more dependent upon the personalities of those involved than on formal administrative relationships. Based on the few public libraries visited, it appeared that stock provision, particularly of reference tools, is more generous than it would be in British libraries. The Library of Congress and the John Crear Library are compared with their closest counterparts in Britain. In the area of library administration, three things were particularly noted: the long opening hours, the wealth of guides and bibliographies issued, and the richness of the stocks. The final section of this report gives impressions of the construction of some of the new library buildings. A summary of the visits made is appended. (Author/NH)

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⑤ [1970]

① **SIR EVELYN WRENCH TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIP FOR
LIBRARIANS 1970**

② **SOME ASPECTS OF ACADEMIC LIBRARIANSHIP
IN THE UNITED STATES.**

(Report to the English-Speaking Union) ④ of The Commonwealth
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PREFACE

The purpose of the Sir Evelyn Wrench Travelling Fellowship for Librarians is two-fold: 1) to enable the Librarian chosen to enrich his professional knowledge by visiting U.S. libraries that are noted for their achievements in the candidate's special field (s) of interest, and 2) to give him an insight into and understanding of the American way of life.

My particular interests in the United States were all related to matters of current concern in the libraries of the North-Western Polytechnic. I wanted to examine Library School libraries, their collections and their relationships with the other libraries of the parent institution. I also hoped to explore some of the administrative problems caused by a scattered complex of libraries on a campus and finally to see some new library buildings.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

My thanks go first and foremost to the English-Speaking Union and its members on both sides of the Atlantic who made the tour both possible and enjoyably successful.

Thanks are also due to the Principal and Governors of the North-Western Polytechnic who granted me leave of absence to undertake the tour.

Thirdly goes gratitude to all the many librarians in the United States who gave so lavishly of their time and hospitality to ensure that I saw and heard what I wanted to.

Finally, thanks to my colleagues in the School of Librarianship and its Library who suffered the planning of the trip and the travellers tales on its completion without any of the stimulation of actually taking part.

SECTION 1

LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY SCIENCE COLLECTIONS

The relationship between the Library School and the other libraries of a given parent institution is probably unique. The other professional schools commonly found on a campus may have their practising counterparts in the health and legal services of the institution. However, there will be no need, in the day-to-day course of events, for the two to come into contact with each other. The pervasive nature of librarianship on the one hand and the indispensable nature of libraries to academic study serve to bring the Library School into close and continuing contact with other libraries on the campus as well as its own.

Members of the Library School can be assumed to be aware of the potentialities of a library service and to expect the Library to act in some ways as a model of practice and a laboratory for new techniques. This can lead to conflict between the Library School and the Library Service of the parent institution, which naturally wishes all the components to operate in the same way and to the same standards. Problems have, from time to time, arisen at the North-Western Polytechnic over this matter and it was helpful to be able to discuss the matter in the six library schools visited.

In addition the opportunity was taken to consider how far a library school library can be self-sufficient in its stock. The widening scope of the curriculum has meant that heavy demands are being made outside the traditional areas of librarianship. All the six library schools visited proved helpful in showing the impossibility of meeting all demands. They and the Library of the American Library Association enabled comparisons to be made of the amount of current librarianship publishing that may be acquired.

Columbia University Libraries School of Library Service Library

The Library occupies an interconnected series of rooms on the top (sixth) floor of the main, Butler, Library, adjacent to the School's teaching facilities. Part of the Butler Stack is used as open and closed stack for the SLS Library. The overall appearance of the Library reflects the 1935 building and the wooden furnishings are well worn. Staffing consists of 1 Librarian and 1 Assistant Librarian, both professionals, 4 non-professional staff and 12 part-time student assistants. Term-time opening hours are generous by British standards, totalling at least 90 hours per week including 8 hours on Saturday and 12 on Sunday. There are 250 seats for an estimated student enrollment of 400. In spite of the proximity to the 4.3 million volumes in the Columbia University Libraries system the 90,000 volumes in the SLS Library overlap heavily with other libraries. For instance, despite the existence of a library serving the computer centre on the campus the SLS Library has found it necessary to acquire material in that area e.g. publications of the ACM, Data-mation, Computer Abstracts. The Library also contains an extensive collection of children's books and a Graphic Arts collection. The major bibliographies required to support Reference work teaching are taken in the Library in duplication of other sets in the appropriate subject libraries on the campus. The library has a 10c coin-operated photocopier and a reserve book Collection. An Acquisition List is published irregularly. The Acquisitions policy is deep as well as broad and much material in foreign languages and report and pamphlet literature is added to stock.

The Library is firmly part of the 35 unit University Library system and the Library School faculty have no power directly to influence policy or operations. Some faculty members take a close interest in the Library and are helpful with advice and support. There appeared to be a much greater willingness to notify the library beforehand of assigned readings than has proved possible at NWP in London, and material is shelved on "open" reserve opposite the circulation desk.

Catholic University of America, Library Science Library

The Library consists of two smallish rooms in the Mullen Library. One of the rooms is used as a seminar room containing materials for Cataloguing and Classifying as well as CBI, the US Catalog, some basic reference materials, and facsimiles of manuscripts. A small collection of childrens books is housed in the stack area in addition to the main collections of materials not on current course reserve. The whole collection is classified by the Library of Congress classification. The collection is much smaller and narrower than that of Columbia University. Catholic University is a private university and there have been substantial budget cuts recently, quite apart from the normal increases in costs of materials.

The library receives on loan from the publishers up-to-date sets of encyclopedias, and sample copies of other major reference works are maintained.

The Library is wholly part of the University Library system and while relations with the Library Science faculty are good the impression was gained of a correct rather than cordial relationship between the faculty and the University Library system as a whole.

University of Pittsburgh Libraries, Graduate School of Library and Information Sciences Library.

The Library occupies a complex of rooms in the American Institute for Research Building a few minutes walk from the main Hilman Library of the University. The area is somewhat cramped and allows seating for some 20% of the student population. The staffing consists of the Librarian, 3 professional staff, 5 clerical and 8-12 part-time student assistants. The Library comprises some 31,000 volumes including sections, in management, psychology and printing outside the traditional areas of Library Science. There is a childrens

collection and some rare books. Over 500 periodicals are taken and a notable point was the retention in bound form of many newsletters and similar material usually discarded. Some \$26,000 is spent each year on materials and a further \$16,000 on equipment, stationery and other expenses.

Important lectures, especially those by visiting speakers, are video-taped and the Library has responsibility for this material. An experiment was tried in renting to students copies of the Dewey Decimal classification required for class use but this has now been abandoned.

The Library is open for 81 hours per week and has its own coin operated photocopy machine. An Acquisitions list is published irregularly.

The Library has been forced to become the major source of Library Science material for the whole State of Pennsylvania, there being no other collection in the subject nearer than Washington, New York or Cleveland. This is a reflection of the size of United States rather than on the limited services available from the American Library Association Headquarters Library. The contrast with the United Kingdom and the importance of the Library Association Headquarters Library is very marked.

Some assistance in acquisitions and technical services is provided by the main Library of the University but the GSLIS Library has found it necessary to do some of the work itself for reasons of speed or to reflect local interests. Although the Library is one of the 23 units in the Campus Library system, a close and friendly relationship exists with the School faculty. A joint Library Committee exists for policy matters.

Case Western Reserve University School of Library Science Library

The Library has recently moved from part of the 3rd floor of the main Frieburger Library to a number of rooms at the top of the Sears Library building of the former Case Institute of Technology.

Formerly part of the Frieburger Library, the SLS Library is now part of the School while maintaining friendly relations with the CWRU Library systems. SLS has first call on any material of interest received by the University Libraries as part of standing order arrangements and notifies the campus union catalogue of all acquisitions. Close co-operation in periodical subscriptions is maintained and holdings recorded in a Union List. A collection of childrens material originally acquired by the Frieburger Library is now transferred to the SLS Library. The move has necessitated the operation of a separate circulation system for while the ground and basement floors of the building are the Sears Library, entry and exit from the Library School are not via the Sears circulation point. The library is open for some 75 hours per week and publishes a monthly acquisitions list of some 6 pages.

Staffing is two professionals and the equivalent of two part-time assistants serving 125 full-time, 50 part-time students and 14 faculty. The Librarian has Faculty status within the School and is a member of various policy and planning committees. The bookfund is \$15,000 p. a. and selection is mainly from Library of Congress proof slips. The Library is experimenting with a computer print-out of librarianship material from MARC tapes prepared by the University of Oklahoma costing \$60 p. a. In contrast to other librarianship collections, classification is by a modified version of the Dewey Decimal Classification.

SE-lin labelling equipment in the Sears Library is used for processing materials.

The Center for Documentation and Communication Research has now moved to the Sears building and their collection of literature is being merged with the SLS stock. The research needs of the Faculty and Doctoral students are a problem and recourse must be made to the other collections in the CWRU system.

It is clear that the Library maintains a good relationship with the faculty and students of the school and since moving to separate premises has improved relationships with the two main libraries on the Campus. The Librarian believes that this can be achieved by rule of thumb measures rather than overly formal procedures.

American Library Association Headquarters Library

In contrast to the Library Association in London the ALA Headquarters Library exists to serve the needs of the Headquarters staff only. The staff of six is responsible to the Deputy Executive Director and there is an Advisory Committee for policy matters. There is no attempt to maintain a general research collection in librarianship and acquisitions are limited to material in the roman alphabets only. The book-fund is \$8,000 p. a. but extensive donation of free and review copy material in effect greatly increases the value of acquisitions. In the opinion of the Librarian the sum allotted is adequate. The stock consists of some 14,000 volumes and 700 periodical subscriptions. Older material is stored at the ALA publishing warehouse in part of a building at the Navy pier on Lake Michigan. The Library has responsibility for the ALA Archives and the bulk of these are also stored at the Navy pier. Duplicate copies of foreign language periodicals received by gift or exchange are donated to the University of Illinois Graduate Library School at Champaign/Urbana. The Library also acts as an IFLA depository for the United States maintaining a set of IFLA publications. Selection of material is mainly from Library of Congress Proof Sheets and material is classified by the Dewey Decimal Classification. There is a standing order for all the publications of the ERIC/CLIS and there are readers for micro film as well as fiche. The stock is particularly strong in development plans and surveys of libraries and in building plans. A limited number of outside loans are made but it is clear that the library does not attempt to fill the same functions in this respect that the Library Association Library in London does.

The Librarian complained of lack of staff, in particular to deal properly with the Archive materials and lack of space. The Library occupies some 2,500 sq ft and much staff work has to be done in the public areas.

University of California, Berkeley, Libraries, School of
 Librarianship Library

The Library occupies 3,400 sq ft on the lower ground floor of South Hall, the oldest building on the Berkeley Campus, into which the school moved during the summer of 1970. The staff of 1 Librarian, 1 Assistant and part-time student assistants are responsible to the Director of the Social Sciences Library. However, the Librarian is a member of the School's Research Committee whose formal meetings are rare. The funds comprise some \$2,700 p. a. from the Campus Library system and between \$1,000 and \$3,000 in supplementary funds. Small funds are made available by the School, in recent years Office of Education funds to support the Doctoral Student's Program have been used, but this program has now been terminated by Washington. It must be noted, however, that duplicate copies of materials are paid for out of University Library funds and in addition the same source pays for all periodical subscriptions after the first year. The Library receives 2,300 serials and it is clear that the real costs of Library materials are considerably in excess of the quoted figure. All periodicals are checked in by the central serial Department on the main Library and again recorded by the School's Library. This duplication of effort is justified on grounds of a need to maintain local records of holdings etc. Claiming of missing issues is done centrally. All ordering and Processing of material is done centrally but more and more is to be done by the school. This results from slow service from the Main Library especially for materials without LoC cards and the refusal of the main library to catalogue pamphlets. The faculty of the School co-operate in selection but 75% of the orders are placed at the instigation of the Librarian. The Librarian is making a determined effort to cut down on the number of periodicals circulated to faculty for the common reasons of delay and lack of control. The Librarian has access to the material received through NPAC and PL480 Programs and can request transfer of items to the School's stock. The stock of 27,000 volumes benefits from the wide and deep acquisitions policy of the University Library System and contains much older and rare material. An acquisitions list is published.

It is clear that the Library although a part of, and benefiting from, the University Library system is nevertheless responsive to, and highly regarded by, the faculty of the school.

University of California, Los Angeles, Library, School of
Library Service Library

The Library occupies space adjacent to the School's premises on the top floor of the Italianate-Moorish Lawrence Clark Powell Memorial Library, the Undergraduate Library of the UCLA system. Of the two professional staff, one is mainly engaged in teaching reference work. There are in addition two student assistants. No attempt is made to set up an established library. All the materials are for reference use only. With certain specified exceptions all the material in the collection duplicates the broad and deep research collections in the University Library system. The exceptions are pamphlet ephemera, reports and newsletters and material considered out of scope in a research collection e.g. children's encyclopedias. In general, the collection consists of material, such as children's books, bibliographies, standard texts etc. which are heavily used by or in other Libraries in the system. The exceptional demands of Library School students would overtax the other sources and duplication by the School is sensible. The other components of the collection are materials used as laboratory tools in courses in Cataloguing, Classification and historical and analytical bibliography. It can be argued that the immensely strong and alert Library system on the UCLA Campus obviates the need for strong collections in the School. Very close and good relations exist between the School and the University Library.

It appears probable that a combination of factors allows the School to dispense with the luxury, and expense, of its own collections. Firstly, the strength and vitality of the University Library, secondly the close proximity of the school to the Undergraduate and Research Libraries on the Campus and thirdly a tough hand in forcing students to walk a few yards to other collections. Other Library schools have strong collections nearby but still have found the need to establish elaborate collections of their own. The UCLA Library did not give the impression of falling prey to the dangers of size in slowing down and diluting service to specialist areas, and in this may be the answer.

Comments

The six library schools visited were all based on strong, by British standards, University Collections. In spite of their nearness to extensive research level collections all the schools except one, found the need to establish full-scale departmental collections. Whether the school extended its stock outside the traditional areas of Librarianship and bibliography, and thus away from what might be considered the functions of a departmental library, varied. No clear pattern for variation emerged and it is probably a product of financial resources, space and staff rather than a conscious decision to leave other areas to other libraries on the Campus. The very much greater emphasis on bibliographic and reference material in the United States, whether duplicated in Departmental collections or not, clearly allows students much more frequent access to, and familiarity with, works known to British students only by name. Similarly, the deposit collections of US Government publications, and, in the larger Universities, access to collections acquired under NPAC and PL480 Programs, represent tremendous resource collections which have no counterpart in Britain. The true value of library school books funds is difficult to assess in view of the considerable services provided in most cases from the major library on the campus. A far greater discipline of students and faculty in the provision of material in heavy demand and in regulating its use was common. Heavy fines and limited periods of loan were accepted without serious dispute.

Considerable variation was noticeable in the relationships between the Library school faculty, the Library School Library and the main library of the University. It seems that the precise formal administrative relationships matter less than the personalities of those involved. The degree of autonomy afforded the Library School Librarian, or the compatibility of the operations of the main Library with the needs of the Library School, is crucial. Either the Librarian must be allowed autonomy and must have the professionalism and personality to operate an effective library, or the main library must really be able to meet the detailed needs of a most demanding and discerning set of users. Much, therefore, depends upon the character of the library school librarian, who must equate the needs of the School with the policies of the University Library System.

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SECTION 2

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

I am not a public librarian and my knowledge of their activities and problems is nonspecialist. For this reason this type of library was omitted from my itinerary in the USA. However, on a number of occasions the opportunity was taken of making brief, unannounced tours through the public departments of public libraries. The impressions gained in such a manner can only be superficial and may in some cases be erroneous.

However, through the courtesy of the Miami, Florida, Branch of the ESU arrangements were made for a whole day visit to Miami Public Library which afforded a fairly detailed view of the Central Library.

The first public library visited should perhaps not be regarded as a truly public library. The New York Public Library is a complex of libraries performing two distinct functions. The system of public libraries serving Manhattan, the Bronx and Staten Island is financed from State funds allocated to those areas. I did not visit any of these libraries. The two libraries that I did visit briefly are the great research libraries, financed largely from private funds, notably the Lenox, Astor and Tilden Foundations. The New York Public Library on Fifth Avenue and the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts at Lincoln Center are both justly famous. Neither has any directly comparable counterpart in the country.

The New York Public Library

The Library, one of the major research libraries of the world, occupies a large monolithic building constructed soon after the beginning of this century and filling two city blocks. A visit was made to the main reading room and the Public Catalog Room on the third floor. Both rooms were in heavy use and it is clear that were the

Library not provided out of private funds, New York would be forced to supply an adequate substitute. Abstracts, bibliographies and catalogues were all much thumbed and readers appear well aware of their value and how to use them. It was apparent from the most hurried examination that the open shelves of the reading room contain a collection of reference tools of many types covering a wide range of disciplines. Such a public collection cannot be found anywhere in London, possibly not in the British Isles. Examination of the catalogue showed that the depth and range of stock is well worthy of this major reference library. A quick visit to the Science and Technology Division reading room confirmed the expectation of heavily used sets of abstracting and indexing tools and journals. This Division may be compared with the National Reference Library for Science and Invention in London. The bulk of the stock of the NRLSI is however on open access in contrast to the New York Public Library where all but major reference works are in the stacks and must be requested.

The Inquiry Desk on the ground (first in American usage) floor provided a brief, welcoming leaflet about the library. Copies were also available in Spanish, presumably for the Puerto Ricans of New York. Also available was a tastefully produced folder soliciting funds for the upkeep of the Library. Gifts to the Library are tax deductible.

A notable feature in the entrance hall is a Sales Shop providing a wide variety of materials. An attractively produced 28 page catalogue lists some of the cards, posters, books, prints and slides copied from items in the rich collections of the library that are available. Two books describe in general terms the resources of the library.

Library and Museum of the Performing Arts, New York Public Library at Lincoln Center.

This library is situated in a most imposing modern building forming part of the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. The building was opened in the mid 1960's and houses two separate libraries in addition to a theatre. The General

Library, including a children's library, is a branch of the NYPL system and as such is supported by public funds. The Research Library houses the theatre, dance, music and recorded sound collections of the NYPL and is supported by private funds. The overall impression gained from the building is of a great wealth of collections housed in lavishly appointed surroundings. The collections probably have no counterpart in the British Isles, where there are certainly none so freely available to the public.

The children's library is situated on a mezzanine level and has its own small theatre for puppet shows and story sessions. To the adult observer it appears bright and impressive. However one doubts whether the timorous child would make its way through the large lower floor and up the stairs to the children's library. Once there the impression is likely to be one of stark and impersonal furnishings and surroundings without the warmth and intimacy which may make a child at ease.

The adult library is small but bright and contains many more periodicals in its collections than would be usual in a British branch library of comparable size. A listening area with freely available turntables and headsets is another feature not common in Britain. A sales shop contains a wide variety of attractive materials reproduced from the library's collections. Two orientation leaflets describing the building are available as well as a set of four brochures describing the collections of the Research library.

The New York public library is highly regarded by everyone in the United States as a major research library. How far the average citizen of the three boroughs served by the branch library system feels that his recreational reading needs are met is another question. It is often a failing of large city library systems that these needs are neglected in favour of the status enhancing research library function.

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

The Carnegie Library was donated by Andrew Carnegie and is now maintained by the City of Pittsburgh and the county of Allegheny with additional support from the State of Pennsylvania as a free public library. The Library has been designated by the State Librarian of Pennsylvania as a major resource centre and has assumed responsibility for collecting in the Sciences and Technology. It is housed in a large, black building on the opposite side of a square from the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh. As such it is far from the centre of business life in the city and its use may suffer as a result. An afternoon visit of an hour or so enabled me to visit a number of departments. The Library is subject departmentalised and each of the enquiry desks in the departments visited were all staffed by women with the exception of the Science and Technology Department. The general adult lending department for largely recreational literature was well and brightly stocked though a cursory glance at the open access stack collections on British history showed them to be somewhat less representative than could have been wished. The commercial Reference Room had a large collection of directories though some non-U.S. titles were represented by editions several years old. Abstracting, indexing and bibliographic services were well represented and bore the marks of heavy use. The Pennsylvania and Music and Art departments were notable for their outgoing approach to service. Reviews and notices were lavishly displayed and much inhouse indexing of literature was undertaken.

As befits a city which has been built up around the coal mines and steel mills which are still much in evidence, the Science and Technology Department is one of the strongest in the U.S. The large room on an upper floor was in heavy use and contained a wealth of abstracting and indexing tools and a considerable number of periodicals.

A descriptive leaflet refers to nearly half a million volumes in this Department which is clearly providing a valuable service to both the City and industry in the surrounding areas. The Department annually prepares an annotated list of 100 outstanding titles in science and technology which is published in Library Journal and an 'Annual Review of Iron and Steel Literature' published for the last 50 years in Blast Furnace and Steel Plant. Several attractively designed reading lists on such topical issues as Drugs and Pollution were available.

In common with many other major libraries visited there was a much greater emphasis on provision of bibliographic and reference tools than there would be in British Libraries. In Pittsburgh it was particularly striking to note that the Carnegie, University and Library School Libraries all subscribed to the National Union Catalog of pre 1956 imprints. This massive retrospective bibliographic listing will cost £5,000 over the 10 years that the 610 volumes will take to produce. To have three sets within five minutes walking distance is astonishing. The Carnegie Library appears to suffer from the same problem that many of the large city central libraries face. A building erected at a time when monumentality and solidity were the fashion is now cramped and awkward to use, incapable of expansion, and due to shifts in population, probably not situated in the most useful area of the city.

Chicago Public Library

The Central Library at East Washington Street is a massive four storey building facing Grant Park and the Art Institute of Chicago. A long exhibition corridor on the ground (first) floor displayed drawings of entries in a recent competition for extending and remodelling the building.

Chicago is less dependent than Pittsburgh on one industry and the Applied Science and Technology Department was noticeably smaller and less well stocked. The presence in the City of a major science library - the John Crerar - may also be an influencing factor. Some 200 periodicals are received in the A.S. &T. Department, a contrast with the 5,000 at Pittsburgh.

The Art and Reference Departments were notable for the files of bound periodicals available on open access shelves. British experience is that they soon become mutilated and it was not clear how this problem is overcome in the U.S.A.

Near one of the two issue desks at each end of the block-long building was a small popular Library. This contained multiple copies, often in paperback, of the most heavily used titles, both fiction and non-fiction.

All departments contained several annotated booklists available drawing attention to particular subjects and areas of stock. The lists were, however, somewhat lacking in visual appeal.

Every department was obviously far too small to cope comfortably with the demands for seating space and the building as a whole had the appearance of being broken up into many small compartments. It must be hoped that the plans for alterations bear fruit before too long.

Situated as it is in the heart of the business and commercial area of the City the Central Library clearly has heavy use during the day. How far the opening hours to 9 p.m. every weekday are justified is unknown.

The Lincoln Park Branch Library on Fullerton Avenue was observed but not visited. It appeared to be a modern building well situated near a stop on the elevated railway. It was heavily criticised in a current issue of a local radical newspaper for being unresponsive to the needs of the local community.

Lake Forest Public Library

A very brief visit with my host was paid to this small, independent library some miles outside Chicago. The staff are all female, and the stock probably caters adequately for the recreational needs of the small community but my host complained of delays in acquiring material he needed as a Professor of English. The neighbouring Lake Bluff Public Library serves an even smaller population and consists of a minuscule building delightfully surrounded by trees. The two systems are quite independent and would in England be branches of a much larger System.

Librarians elsewhere in the U.S.A. stated that it is the express intention of the Federal Government to encourage the formation of systems of libraries through the use of grants under the Library Services and Construction Act.

San Francisco Public Library

The North Beach branch is on an island formed by a junction of streets. The whole of the triangular site is occupied by the building which is on two levels. As one of the Area Branches of the S. F. P. L. the opening hours are more generous than the Community and Small Branches. Nevertheless the library is shut on two mornings and three evenings out of the six days that it is open. Visited early on a Monday evening it was crowded and very heavy use of it was being made by children with homework to complete. A particular strength appeared to be the music and record department. Books were issued by the Newark system. To judge by the posters displayed, many branches devote considerable attention to extension-activities of films etc.

Miami Public Library

The Miami Public Library was founded in 1938 and for many years occupied unsuitable premises on the upper floor of a commercial building. The winning candidate for mayor in the 1950 City elections included as part of his programme the provision of a new building and the present site on Biscayne Boulevard was allocated over the objections of the local Gardening Club who wished to retain it in its former state as a Park. The present building was opened in 1951 and is now too small and unfortunately situated across the busy Boulevard from the main shopping areas. The Librarian has long-term hopes and plans for a new building.

The Library serves the inhabitants of Miami and through contractual arrangements those of some areas of Metropolitan Dade County surrounding the city. These areas receive Library Services and Construction Act funds from the Federal Government channelled through the Florida State Library in Tallahassee. The areas have contracted with the city for the provision of four "bookmobiles" which operate a six day a week schedule.

The library has the normal lending and reference functions and is subject departmentalised. The Browsing library, Art and Music Room, Business and Science and Technology Library are all bursting out of their premises. Features are the extensive collections in the Florida Room and including Florida State Documents and the Young Adult Room. The latter is somewhat buried in the open access stack area but is brightly furnished. A separate area is devoted to a small collection of material established as a Municipal Reference Library dealing with City government problems. However, the staff believed that separate provision was made by City Hall and it is difficult to visualise much use of the Public Library Collection, separated as it is by some distance from City Hall.

The Film library contains some 1,300 titles and operates an extensive series of film evenings at the Central library and the branches. A 106 page catalogue of films was issued in 1969. A special newspaper and periodical room receives newspapers from 100 cities and some 2,000 periodical titles. The Library is a Selective Depository for publications of the U.S. Government Printing Office and these are added to stock as any other publications. A large collection of college catalogues is maintained.

The nearby Miami Beach Public Library is an independent system with which the City Library has little contact. However, the Library participates in the telex network operated from the State Library which includes libraries in Tampa, Orlando and Jacksonville.

Periodical check-in is centralised for the 15 branches in the system. The Central library also acquires and catalogues material for the branches. Selection by the Emerson Greenaway system of blanket order for current publications of the leading U.S. Publishers. Branch Librarians make use of a Book Selection Room to select material from that which the Central Library is acquiring. The Central Library aims to purchase a copy of all titles added to the branch stocks. Books in heavy demand are duplicated in paperback and rented from the McNaughton Company. A Schools Collection is maintained to supplement the stocks of the County Education Department.

Book issue is by the Bro-Dac system which was installed by the Company as a trial experiment. Extra copies of the Catalogue card are used as book cards. Films are loaned and some popular material is classed as "7 day books".

A very vigorous Community Relations Department issues a constant stream of book lists based on the stock of the library and arranges many book and film oriented midday and evening meetings. A continuing series involved the 20 or so foreign Consuls stationed in Miami who are each invited to present an evening related to their own country. The C.R. Department has a staff of two and has for many years provided "spot" announcements about the library for local radio stations. Local television stations have also provided free time for library programmes.

The heavy influx of Cuban refugees in recent years has posed considerable problems for the Library. A separate Spanish-language Section has been set up with Spanish-speaking staff. Library guides are available in Spanish and every effort is made to inform newly arrived refugees of the ways in which the Library can help them adjust to their new life and obtain information about careers and employment in other parts of the country. Indicative of the effort taken is the preparation of a special leaflet shaped to fit into the same envelope as is used to post the government welfare payments to refugees.

The overall impression is of an alert and dynamic library coping well with the problems of an expanding population. In spite of financial cuts in the last few years there is a well selected stock and services. Evidence of this is the provision of a full set of the Victoria History of the Counties of England - a set not as widely available in Britain as it might be.

Conclusion

It is difficult to generalise after such a short and uninformed series of visits to public libraries in the United States. It would appear, however, that stock provision, particularly of reference tools is much more generous than it would be in British libraries. Many buildings visited were cramped and unsuited to the needs of the 1970's, also a common complaint in Britain.

Bibliography of material acquiredNew York Public Library

New York Public Library.

The many faces of the library, its history, its services, its future. NYPL, 196?. 40pp. illus.

Zinsser, William K.

Search and research; the collections and uses of the New York Public Library. NYPL, 1961, 46pp.

New York Public Library.

Sales Shops (catalogue). NYPL, 1970. 28pp. Illus.

New York Public Library.

Welcome (brochure)

The library lions are roaring (brochure)

Es su biblioteca (brochure in Spanish)

Su tarjeta de biblioteca (Brochure in Spanish)

(Carrier bag advertising the Library)

Library for the blind and physically handicapped (brochure)

New York Public Library at Lincoln Center

Library and Museum of the Performing Arts (brochure)

Directory at a glance (brochure)

The Theatre Collection (brochure)

Rodgers and Hammerstein Archives of Recorded Sound (brochure)

The Music Division (brochure)

The Dance Collection (brochure)

(Carrier bag advertising the library.)

Washington DC

District of Columbia Citizens for Better Public Education, Inc.

Reading is Fun-damental Committee.

"This book belongs to me!" a report. 1968. 67pp. illus.

New Educational Ways, Inc.

The Alley Library (brochure)

Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh

Pointers for patrons (brochure)
 Science and Technology Department (brochure)
 (4 reading lists)
 (Carrier bag advertising the library)

Chicago Public Library

Central Library Directory (brochure)
 It's all yours at the Chicago Public Library (brochure)
 (4 reading lists)
 Applied Science and Technology Department resources
 and services (brochure)
 Applied Science and Technology Department Patents and
 trademarks (brochure).

San Francisco Public Library

(Poster advertising evening activity in the library)

Miami Public Library

(8 brochures advertising the library in English and Spanish)
 (2 reading lists)
 (20 brochures advertising events at the library)
 Film Catalogue, 1969. 106pp.

SECTION 3

INDEPENDENT RESEARCH LIBRARIES

The Library of Congress is Washington D.C., is the Library of Congress. However it is also the largest general reference library in the United States and fulfills many of the functions of a National Library.

The divisions that I was particularly interested to see are part of the Processing Department. Before discussing particular problems with the Overseas Operations, Cataloguing and Card Sections I had a brief tour of the literature stacks, the Legislative Reference Service and the picture collections. The scale of the operations is staggering. $1\frac{1}{2}$ million items flood into the 1897 building each year and are distributed to two general reading rooms and 13 special subject or format reading rooms. Congressional approval has been given for a large new extension building and ground-breaking has already taken place. At present material is housed in the Library of Congress Annex adjacent to the main building and at the Division for the Blind in North-Washington D.C. The Geography and Map and the Copyright Divisions are housed in Virginia and the Card Division is situated in Building 159 at the Navy Yard some few miles away. A shuttle bus service connects all the installations.

The literature stacks are housed around the circular main reading room. The shelving is old with cast-iron brackets. In spite of the very cramped conditions the building is being air-conditioned and there are book hoists and roller conveyor systems. The Legislative Reference Service is without compare in the world. Providing an efficient and prompt service to members of the Congress it employs 115 staff. Many of these are subject specialists who can evaluate the information provided. A substantial number of requests result in production of reports reviewing the literature. Experiments are under way to mechanise the indexing of the current status of the Bills before both Houses, the LRS has 25 computer terminals. The picture collections are mounted and arranged in quantities of steel filing cabinets. Notable was the large collection of illustrations

for use with early split image stereoscopic viewers, the extensive collections of travel photographs donated from a private photographer and the moving record of the plight of poor farmers prepared during the Depression for the US Department of Agriculture by such renowned photographers as Dorothea Lange.

The Processing Department is situated in the stark, functional Annex Building. Some 150 recommending officers advise on selection and the incoming material passes through the Descriptive Cataloguing Division where Catalogue entries are prepared. The Cataloguers are arranged into language groups, e.g. Scandinavian, Romance etc. and average 8 titles per day, considerably less than the figure achieved by staff at the British National Bibliography in London. In an effort to reduce the amount of repetitive cataloguing by the Library of Congress of material already catalogued to high standards in the country of publication and to increase the speed of production of catalogue entries arrangements were made to use wherever possible entries prepared locally. Beginning with Britain in 1966 the Library of Congress has established Shared Cataloguing Offices in nine countries and in total shared cataloguing techniques are now applied to the publications of some 22 countries. The Assistant Director (of the Processing Department) for Acquisitions and Overseas Operations was leaving the day after my visit for Rumania to negotiate a Shared Cataloguing agreement. These arrangements are part of the massive National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloguing (NPAC) authorised by Title 2-C of the Higher Education Act of 1965. The Congress has appropriated sums ranging from \$300,000 in Fiscal Year 1966 to more than \$6,500,000 in FY 1971 for NPAC activities. In addition to providing cataloguing data the Library of Congress is required to acquire as far as possible, copies of all library materials currently published throughout the world which are of value of scholarship. The Library is also empowered to pay the administrative costs of co-operative arrangements for acquiring library materials published outside the United States and not readily available outside the country of origin, for institutions of higher education for library purposes or for other public or private non-profit research libraries.

The impact of this very important programme is being felt in most of the large libraries of the country. It represents a major success by organised library interests in bringing pressure to bear on the Legislative Branch. The wealth of material which major libraries are now able to acquire through the NPAC offices abroad and the very much faster and comprehensive cataloguing services available from the Library of Congress are providing considerable bibliographic capital which will in the future certainly repay its initial costs.

Before NPAC the Library had been participating in another somewhat similar activity. The Public Law 480 Program began in 1962 and enabled the Library to use surplus currency accrued by the United States in various countries from the sale of agricultural surpluses. The original Program operated in a limited number of countries but the Library is now authorised to operate in all but four countries in which surplus US funds are available. A fixed number of copies of each publication are acquired and distributed free to a selected list of some 40 of the largest research libraries in the US who are required to pay \$500 towards the administrative costs of the Program. This imaginative approach to the problems of overseas acquisitions is another example of the way in which it has been possible to extract large sums from the Congress for library projects. With the increasingly widespread adoption by many countries of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Code 1967 and the widening of the scope of the Library of Congress MARC scheme for machine-readable cataloguing data the prospects for broadening the coverage of the Shared Cataloguing Program appear promising. The lack of any co-operative acquisition program by British Libraries for overseas material is disappointing in comparison with the wide-ranging scale of the American initiative.

The Card Division of the Processing Department has been responsible since 1901 for selling copies of printed cards prepared for material in the Collections of the Library of Congress. Under NPAC the Library daily sends to some 87 research libraries in the US a depository set of its printed

cards (some 220,000 cards in FY 1970). The libraries agree to compare all their own accessions against the set and to notify the Library of Congress of material not represented by printed cards. Since 1966 some 100,000 additional titles have been acquired by the Library of Congress as a result of these reports from other libraries. Some 500,000 card titles are kept in stock by the Card Division. The first stage of an automated system-CARD - is in operation and orders for cards are sorted automatically against a record of titles in stock. The second stage of the system will automatically reproduce the cards in response to individual orders but at present orders are filled manually from pre-printed sets. The Card Division is well aware of the ill-feeling caused in many libraries by the slow delivery of cards and is hopeful that improvements will result from the implementation of CARD Stage 2. As NWP is one of the few libraries in Britain that orders cards from the Library of Congress it was instructive to see the scale of the operations of the Division and to hear of their plans for the future. Printers proof copies of the cards in strips or individual slips are also sold and very widely used for selection purposes in the US. At 15c per sheet the estimated cost of proof sheets for the Classification class Z that contains librarianship would be £50 p. a. If a co-operative purchase agreement can be arranged with another library in Britain also interested in Class Z it would appear that a broader range of acquisitions would be possible by the NWP School of Librarianship Library.

The overall impression gained from an all-too-short visit to the largest library in the world is of professional dynamism. Operating on a massive scale a whole range of activities are undertaken with competence and flair. One is forced to compare the position in the library structure of the country of the British Museum Library and the Library of Congress and cannot escape the conclusion that the BM cannot hope during the foreseeable future to reach the level of service of the Library of Congress.

The John Crerar Library

The John Crerar Library is a privately supported research library for science, technology and medicine. Founded in 1895 it was maintained as a free public library for more than fifty years by the original endowment and by capital gifts. With the growth of scientific literature after the Second World War it has become necessary to solicit funds from a variety of sources. At present endowment funds comprise some 30% of the total budget.

The Library occupies an air-conditioned building on the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology designed by the famous architectural firm of Skidmore, Owings, Merrill. The style blends well with the surrounding campus buildings, most of which are by Mies van der Rohe. The ground floor, in reality sunken somewhat below ground, contains closed access stacks containing some 900,000 volumes, a series of study rooms rented by corporate members of the Library and the Photoduplication Service. The stacks are now full for the building was occupied in 1962 with an expected $7\frac{1}{2}$ year capacity. Some of the major organisations in Chicago are corporate members of the Library and their membership fees now amount to over 10% of the budget. The more frequent users of the Library maintain research rooms for their staff. A notable example is publishers of the Encyclopedia Britannica. The Photoduplication Service contains a wide variety of equipment and provides copies in a number of forms to organisations throughout the United States. Also on the ground floor is a small printing and binding area. The Library prints all its own publications and binds some of the rarer items in its stocks. The bulk of the normal binding work is sent to outside commercial binderies.

The second floor is devoted to Administration and to reader services with the Administration in the centre of the rectangular building. Administratively the Library is arranged in four divisions. The Technical Services Division is responsible for the acquisitions, cataloguing, printing and photoduplication departments. In addition, it

is responsible for the National Translations Center which is supported by the National Science Foundation. The Collection of translations has been formed since 1946, firstly under the auspices of the Special Libraries Association and latterly as part of the Library. Some 10,000 translations per year from a wide variety of organisations are deposited in the files of over 150,000 that comprise the Center. A location and photocopy service is provided to the whole country and overseas through the announcement journal Translations Register-Index. The catalogue is unusual for the United States in its Classified rather than Dictionary arrangement, the collections are classified by the Dewey Decimal Scheme.

The Regional Medical Library Division was set up under the Medical Library Assistance Act of 1965 by which funds are provided from the National Library of Medicine in Washington D. C. for the John Crerar Library to provide a service to those in need of medical literature in six Midwestern States. In addition to providing the normal bibliographic searching and interloan facilities the Library formulates requests for MEDLARS searches. Requests are searched on tapes at Ohio State University, Columbus. No computer tape searches on any of the available services are conducted at the Library but the Illinois Institute of Technology has a group working on the problems of common formats among the services.

The Reader Services Division is responsible for the circulation services (available to certain groups of subscribing members only). In addition the Division is responsible for the James S. Kemper Library of the IIT. This is the undergraduate Library of IIT and occupies roughly one third of the second floor of the Library. With the move to the present building in 1962 the Library agreed to provide under contract to IIT the undergraduate Library. At present IIT contributes \$200,000 for indirect costs and a further \$50,000 for materials for the library. The collections amount to 80,000 volumes in the John Crerar Library open access collections and some 110,000 in the Kemper Library. The Crerar collections contain some 13,000 serials of which 3,000 are on display and 200 abstracting and indexing services. The Library currently spends \$110,000 per year on periodicals and is experiencing a 10% increase in subscription rates each year. Over the last 10 years the proportion of the budget spent

on materials has increased 300% and now constitutes 19% of operating expenditure. Newly published journals are carefully screened before addition to stock. The Library contains no patents and with the withdrawal of free deposit arrangements for US Atomic Energy Reports and those of the Clearinghouse for Federal and Scientific and Technical Information the only major set received is that of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. As a selective depository for US Government documents the Library receives those within its areas of interest.

The Research Services Division provides a number of services. The Science Reference Service provides assistance to users of the Library. The Research Information Service is responsible for contract work in this area. Organisations pay for the Library to provide current awareness services at a variety of levels in response to their subject interest. Several abstracting publications, e.g. 'Crerar Metals Abstracts' and 'Leukemia Abstracts' are prepared for groups of subscribers. Retrospective bibliographic searches are carried out and some 800 translations have been prepared since the RIS was established in 1947. Income from RIS services amounts to 41% of the total income. This form of contract service is a characteristic of US Research libraries.

The John Crerar with its substantial collections and active approach to services is a more than local institution. The nearest comparison in Britain is with the National Reference Library for Science and Technology at Boston Spa. The Executive Director of the John Crerar Library is familiar with the NLL and has visited it several times. Given the size of the United States it is clear from the experiences of the National Library of Medicine that a centralised service for the whole country generates a service load that cannot be met effectively. The decentralisation of service through the Regional Medical Library programme and the plans for the National Agricultural Library to use the libraries of the Land Grant Colleges for comparable services are significant. The lack of an overall Department of Science in the US Government and the short-lived system of Regional Report Centers of the Department of Commerce would appear to preclude a broader subject-based system of regional centres for research literature.

Bibliography of material acquired.

Library of Congress

Information for readers in the Library of Congress,
1968. 12 p.

Publications in Print, March 1970. 38 p.

Some facts about the Library of Congress (brochure)

Calendar of events in the Library of Congress, September
1970 (brochure)

Library of Congress, Processing Department.
Functions of the Processing Department. 1970. 6 p.

Library of Congress National Program for Acquisitions and
Cataloguing (NPAC) 1970. 4p.

The National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloguing (NPAC)
bibliography, 1970. 7p.

Library of Congress, Processing Department.
Public Law 480 Programs. 1969. 10 p.

Cataloguing Service Bulletin 75. May 1966.

John Crerar Library

John Crerar Library
The Crerar 1968/69 (Annual Report) 14p.

The John Crerar, nd. 12 p.

An invitation (brochure)

Suggestions to Researchers (brochure)

Photoduplication Service (brochure)

Midwest Regional Medical Library (brochure)

National Translations Center (brochure)

Administrative organisation (chart)

Floor plan and Guide, Student Services Division (James
S. Kemper Library) (chart)

SECTION 4

ADMINISTRATION

Administratively the University visited which most nearly resembles the proposed merger of the North-Western and Northern Polytechnics into the Polytechnic of North London is Case Western Reserve in Cleveland. The merger in 1967 of the Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve University posed many problems for their libraries. The Sears Library at Case occupied a 1959 building of 83,000 sq ft and there were in addition several separate reading rooms. At WRU the I. F. Frieberger Library was opened in 1956. In addition to the main library there were five departmental libraries for the sciences and others for other subjects, including the Library School. Many policies and practices differed between the two systems, for instance Case used the Library of Congress classification while WRU used Dewey. The present Director of Libraries, James V. Jones was appointed from outside after the amalgamation had taken place. He stressed to me the necessity in similar situations to appoint a new director from outside the institutions, particularly where considerable reorganisation needs to be undertaken. An early project was for a task force to map out the succeeding three years of development. The greatest need for standardisation was in the area of processing operations. In place of the former 8 staff in Cataloguing at WRU and three at Case a combined operation was set up in six months with a staff of four. The same number of staff as formerly, now handle a much increased acquisitions load. These savings resulted partly from economies of scale of operations and partly from improvement in procedures. Great importance was attached to ensuring that staff were kept fully aware of the proposed changes. Nevertheless, considerable jealousy and opposition was encountered from staff in entrenched positions and with fixed attitudes. The quality of staff, in particular at WRU, was described as "poor" and resignations were accepted with relief. It was made clear to me that in some cases developments had to be held in abeyance until certain members of staff had left. In general 95% of the staff at Case were moved to Frieberger,

many of them to positions in the centralised processing unit. Some savings were gained with the standardisation on a single classification scheme, in this case Library of Congress. Material at WRU is being reclassified selectively from Dewey and in view of the age and poor quality of some of the stock no serious problems are expected. Because of the strength of the science collections at Case, the science libraries of WRU are being phased out although those which remain the responsibility of various Schools are being maintained because of faculty opposition to leaving their own premises for library service. The Director of Libraries has hopes that Undergraduate provision can be improved. In the past, service has been poor and there is a need for several small "personal" libraries near the student dormitories. It is also hoped eventually to construct a new central library. No major automation projects have been undertaken though all manual systems are based on expectations of eventual automation.

In the course of a lengthy interview the Director of Libraries confirmed my view that much hard organisational and administrative work is involved in a merger. The need to press ahead with re-organisation in a determined manner based on specified levels of decision making is important. Much clearly depends upon the quality of senior staff and the ability with which they can determine objectives and institute reforms in spite of the almost inevitable opposition of lower levels of staff.

The extent to which the several independent libraries of the Schools at CWRU were allowed surprised me. This is in contrast to my earlier visits to Columbia and Pittsburgh and later ones to Berkeley and UCLA where all libraries on the Campus are the responsibility of the Director of Libraries. Indeed in the University of California system a specific regulation exists prohibiting the establishment of libraries without the consent and control of the University librarians. Investigations in the several library school libraries visited showed that the method of control varied from the Library being part of the University system to the situation of CWRU where the library is the responsibility of the School. While both methods worked well in the institutions visited I suspect that this may be a result of the personalities involved rather than of their administrative position. Certainly in the three Universities

with the closest relationships between the library school library and the faculty (Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Berkeley) the precise organisational system appeared unimportant. The crucial importance of the Library School Librarian is evident.

The position of other departmental libraries on the campuses was not investigated closely. A visit to the Law Library at Columbia revealed that the accrediting agency for law schools insisted as a criterion of accreditation that the law library be under the control of a professor of law. In practice the law libraries appeared not to lack professionalism and it is probable that day-to-day operations are controlled by librarians responsible in fact if not in name to the University library. It is probable that a similar situation exists in the case of medical libraries. The broader question of the desirability of departmental libraries in general was not considered in detail. It would appear that however strong the desire for a centralized library service a point is reached when departmental libraries cannot be resisted. This point is a product of size of stock and more especially of size of campus. The two smallest libraries visited, University of California, Santa Cruz (283,000 volumes) and Florida Atlantic University (250,000 volumes) both were without departmental libraries. However UCSC admitted to considerable faculty discussion on the question and will consider the question should professional schools be established on the campus. FAU is similarly without professional schools. Both Universities were established from scratch, FAU in 1961 and UCSC in 1965 and have the advantages of planned development. Both campuses are set out with walking distances between buildings. The two other new UC campuses visited, Irvine (400,000 volumes) and Riverside (580,000 volumes) both had departmental libraries for the Sciences. At Riverside the University has grown from an Agricultural Experiment Station and the Library is in its third major stage of development. The library at Georgetown (670,000 volumes) is on a small urban campus and occupies a newly opened building. It is suggested that these reasons account for the lack of departmental libraries. The conclusions drawn are that given either a small institution or a compact site a centralised library of $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ million volumes is feasible.

However unless a new building incorporating ample facilities for modern concepts of library service is available demands, noticeably from professional schools, for departmental libraries will be very difficult to resist. Scattered sites and old, unsatisfactory buildings make the provision of departmental libraries essential.

Three things in particular were striking about almost every library visited - the long opening hours, the wealth of guides and bibliographies issued and the overwhelming richness of the stocks.

Firstly, the hours of opening. Business life in the United States begins at an earlier hour than is common in Great Britain and this partially accounts for the fact that most University Libraries opened at 8 a. m., Colorado at 7.30 and even 7.00 during the Summer Session. Closing hours were between 23.00 and midnight in most libraries. Slightly shorter hours on Saturday and closure of the library on Sunday morning were common and whether or not the Campus was residential appeared to make no difference to the length of time the library was open. I was told of pressure at examination time for even longer hours, one University in the Mid-West apparently remains open throughout the 24 hours. Naturally full staffing by professional librarians is not possible for such long hours but specialist advice is always available.

Very many of the libraries published, often very attractive, guides to the use of the library and its services. Notable were those of Columbia, Pittsburgh, North-Western, Santa Cruz, UCLA, UC Irvine, UC Riverside. Typically the guide is distributed widely in an attempt to educate the users in correct and full use of the library. Many libraries offered tours of the various public departments to explain the services they can provide. Individual department libraries produced lists of recent accessions although those that I saw lacked visual appeal. The current interest in pollution resulted in several reading lists and selective bibliographies devoted to the topic.

The richness of the stocks of the libraries was noticeable in two respects. All the collections were far better provided with bibliographic tools than is normal in Great Britain. Duplication of abstracting and indexing services in several departmental libraries was common. This applied not only to the relatively inexpensive publications of the H. W. Wilson Co. but also to such major tools as Chemical Abstracts, to which the comparatively small UC Irvine Libraries had four subscriptions. That these are far more than mere decoration is shown by the well worn appearance of many of the volumes. The catalogues of major libraries published in book form by G. K. Hall of Boston were also noticeable. Several of these are not available at all in Great Britain, yet libraries other than the largest had afforded some of them. The mass of anthropological data recorded in the Human Relations Area Files is represented in Europe by only two sets, in France and Holland. Several of the libraries visited maintained subscriptions to the Files. The other aspect of stock was the heavy purchasing of currently published materials. Most libraries used blanket-order arrangements, often with the Richard Abel Co., by which all significant US publishing was acquired. British and other European materials were also extensively purchased. The largest libraries subscribed to the Library of Congress overseas acquisitions programmes for various subjects or areas and a mass of material is received. The aim is to purchase all worthwhile current output while it is current. Thus retrospective selection and cataloguing is much reduced. The feasibility of maintaining the depository set of LoC cards for a short period only is thus explained. The system by which the publications of the US Government Printing Office are deposited in libraries throughout the country is of considerable benefit. All the libraries visited contained extensive collections of this material which is received free. The contrast with the parsimonious policy of HMSO in this country is saddening.

In conclusion, a word should be said about violence on the campuses. It is a fact that violence appears to be a part of University life in the United States. All the libraries visited with the exception of two had thought it necessary to microfilm their catalogues as a precaution against vandalism. Bomb scares had occurred in several libraries, at Pittsburgh the evening before my visit. One librarian had conducted two practice evacuations of the building to

test emergency procedures. At Berkeley a fire in the typing room of the Research Library had caused considerable damage and had come near to destroying the entire valuable collections. In this atmosphere, many librarians felt themselves forced to polarise to one extreme or another. Many expressed the fear that there would be less and less room for those of generally liberal views.

The Library College

The "Library College" movement has generated a considerable literature and although the likelihood of being able to introduce such developments in an institution such as a polytechnic appears slight I was nevertheless glad to be able to visit such a college in Washington D. C. A library college is based on the concept that the library is the primary, if not sole, teaching instrument of an institution and should be organised as such. Original essays toward this concept were published in the 1930's by Louis Shores and a number of other librarians and educators. The growth of smaller 2 year and 4 year Colleges in the United States and the increasing availability of many non-traditional forms of teaching media in the 1950's and 60's has led to considerable experimentation in the area. Federal City College in Washington was founded in 1968 primarily to provide technical and pre-college courses for the largely Black inhabitants of the District of Columbia. The present, temporary, premises of the College are a converted factory and are unsuited to the work of a College and its "Media Center" as it is called. The stock of books and pamphlets contains very heavy duplication of titles of textbooks and required readings. Until recently REFERENCE USE ONLY copies of the stock were available on the open shelves and multiple copies of loan copies, usually in paperback, were available on request for loan. This system was found to cause considerable resentment when users, having found the title they required on the shelves, were told that it was not available for loan because all loan copies were out. The arrangement has now been reversed so that a REFERENCE copy is always available on application if all the loan copies on the open shelves are out. The Library of Congress classification is used and a computer produced catalogue is available in multiple copies. The April 1969 supplement comprises Author/Title and Subject volumes each of some 200 pages. Entries are upper and lower case

but poor layout has caused confusion between the Register Number referring to a full catalogue card entry in the Register and the Library of Congress classification symbol used to arrange material on the shelves. The Catalogue was produced by Analar Book Processing Center, a division of Bro-Dart Inc., a commercial book processing concern. In addition to books, pamphlets and periodicals the Media Center, as its name suggests, contain, in a separate Media Technology Division an extensive collection of audio and video tapes, films, discs, film strips and loops and slides. A cutback in funds from the Congress for the College has resulted in lack of some equipment for this media and there have been problems of theft (the Media Center has had to install a detection device at the Loan Counter). Nevertheless an impressive array of this material exists and considerable efforts are made to encourage its use in teaching. The Media Center also operates a bookstore adjacent to the library although plans to integrate its operations more closely with the loan collections have not yet been implemented.

The staff admitted that some earlier plans had not proved feasible and I detected some feeling that conventional organisational techniques in the operation of the library may be more necessary than was at first thought. How far it would be possible to institute full library college techniques of totally library based teaching is unclear. The pressures to produce a curriculum responsible to the needs of the Black students of the college are strong and may preclude any radical change in instructional methods. Certainly the problems caused by the inadequate building exacerbate the situation. The library college remains a significant attempt to change the methods of education but in Federal City College it has, for a variety of reasons, not been carried as far forward as the literature of the movement.

Centralised Processing Center

The Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center at the University of Colorado in Boulder has its origins in studies made as early as 1942. In 1960 a grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc., enabled a feasibility

study to be made. It was found that savings could result from a centralised unit acquiring and processing publications for the libraries of a number of academic institutions in the State. The National Science Foundation awarded a grant in 1967 for a three-phase programme and a further \$50,000 were given by the State of Colorado. At present 12 Universities and Colleges participate in the programme and allocate up to 60% of their book budgets to the Center which is situated in the basement of the Norlin Library at the University of Colorado. Some original antagonism from participating libraries and their staffs has now died down and local technical processing units are decreasing in size. Considerable support for the concept of the Center has been received from the Colorado Commission on Higher Education and a wider range and number of institutions may participate in future.

Selection is the responsibility of the participating libraries and in most institutions faculties do the major part of the work. At the University of Colorado the majority is done by library staff. The uncoordinated requests are submitted on special 5 x 3 order slips and are searched against the Library of Congress catalogues to determine an authoritative entry. Up to 60% of the requests are identified at once and cards are prepared at the same time as orders are placed with suppliers. A considerable number of suppliers are used and in spite of the fact that multiple-copy orders are infrequent due to the random nature of the selection process discounts on published prices of 30% or more are received. The University of Colorado receives a depository set of Library of Congress cards under the National Program for Acquisitions and Cataloging and uses this to prepare cards for books processed by the Center. The single cards are filed by title, for easier searching by non-professional staff. Once removed from the file they are copied on a Xerox 3600 machine in 6-up format and guillotined to 5 x 3 size. The Xerox 3600 machine is not used exclusively for this work but no serious problems have arisen in changing from card to paper stock and vice versa. Because of the altitude of Boulder (over 1 mile) it

was found that card stock had a tendency to jam the machine, a fault that has now been cured. Material published more than a couple of years and not available in the depository card set, which is only kept for a limited period for space reasons, is catalogued with reproductions of entries in the published LoC Catalogs prepared on a Xerox 1385 manual machine. All this work is completed by non- or semi-professional staff and only a very small proportion of acquisitions are ever handled by a professional cataloguer. The average time between receipt of a request and supply of the book to the individual libraries is 4 - 6 months. The bulk of this delay results from the vendor but nonetheless this average is faster than the majority of libraries using the Center had been able to achieve individually. Books are supplied by a three-times-a-week delivery service and are complete with LoC classification, labelling book pockets and catalogue cards. Book pockets and spine labels are prepared from punched cards printing onto specially produced self-adhesive stationery. Apart from this and punched card accounting no automation has yet been carried out although the Center is considering the uses of MARC tapes. Some months prior to my visit a considerable backlog of material awaiting ordering and processing had arisen and this had given rise to some disenchantment with the Center by some libraries. The Norlin Library itself spends \$1 million on materials each year and was finding that its own orders were being delayed. It is clear that with effective systems planning and dynamic operation a co-operative centre such as this one can operate efficiently and afford savings in time in some cases, and more importantly rationalise the use of staff.

SECTION 5

ARCHITECTURE

One of the reasons for making the tour was to gain an impression of some of the newly constructed library buildings. The new Polytechnic of North London would clearly benefit from the construction on a central campus of a major library building. Although no plans yet exist it appeared prudent to examine some of the current responses to the problem of large library buildings.

Of the Universities visited, two, Case Western Reserve and Colorado, had no buildings less than 5 or 6 years old and one, Federal City College, was in converted premises. The older buildings, notably the Frieberger (1956) and Sears (1959) Libraries at CWRU are difficult to assess. They both represent a style of modern architecture that appears by recent standards drab and without character. The architects were locally rather than nationally known and this may be reflected in a somewhat plain structure. Perhaps more importantly the buildings were designed at a time when the institutions were independent. The increases in size and use consequent upon the amalgamation has caused problems that are still being resolved. The Library School moved during the late summer of 1970 to Sears and the space vacated on the 3rd floor of Frieberger will be used for extra stack area and for graduate study carrells. Both libraries have all-steel book stacks contrasting with some later libraries which used wood or wood facings on steel stacks. The entrance to Sears containing the circulation counter is set well inside the building. The intervening area contains a study lounge which can be kept open when the library proper is closed. Access to the floors containing the Library School is made without passing through the circulation point. The Library School Library is thus required to provide its own control of loans.

Federal City College is situated in a poor area of Washington D. C. , in a converted commercial building. Although much has been done, particularly with the use of bright colour schemes

the visitor is left with a confusing impression of rooms without any sense of the overall plan. It is hoped to move to a new, purpose-built building before too long. The Media Center is carpeted and the desks and tables expensively modern. The steel stacks are somewhat empty at present and give a somewhat warehouse air. Considerable efforts have been made to provide a variety of large and small study areas and easy chairs in an effort to encourage use from those who might find the atmosphere of a library daunting. Ordinarily drab pamphlet boxes had been colour coded with paint. Lighting fittings were ugly and occasioned apology. A library college depends to a considerable extent upon the design of its premises and FFC is at present ill-served.

The thirteen new library buildings visited were all constructed in the 1960's. The earliest, John Crerar in 1962 and the most recent, the Moffitt Undergraduate Library at Berkeley was opened two weeks before my visit. All were square or rectangular except two, Columbia Business Studies and North Western. At Columbia the Thomas J. Watson Library of Business Studies is in two parts. The first, a rectangular administrative and control area with upper floors containing the open access book stacks. The reading room, on the same level as the entrance, is semi-circular with tables and desks arranged in apparently haphazard pattern. Current issues of heavily used periodicals are housed in long, low radial stacks which are wood faced. The carpeted floor gives a sound absorbent quality to a large, high area and noise did not appear to be a problem. The total separation of readers and books was also in contrast to practice in other new buildings, even those housing much larger collections.

The suitability of the building at North Western cannot be assessed in a short visit. Visually, a most impressive structure, it was designed as a result of unusually close collaboration between the Chairman of the Faculty Planning and Building Committee and the Architect, Walter Netsch of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill. Eschewing the concepts of separate Research and Undergraduate libraries an attempt has been made to mingle small numbers of books and readers together. Three, three level, circular towers contain the bulk of the collections. Each level of each tower contains 120,000 volumes in radial stacks and a variety of seating

for faculty and undergraduates in single carrells. In all 80% of the undergraduate, 40% of the graduate and 33% of the faculty can be seated. A lounge area is provided at the centre of each level and the carrells on the periphery. The three towers are devoted to the Social Sciences, the Humanities and History and Africana and are colour-coded with green, gold and red carpeting and walls in the interconnecting corridors. The Science collections are largely held in departmental libraries. The lowest level of each tower is devoted to different functions. One contains a "core" collection of 50,000 titles which are not available for loan. This collection consists of basic works in all disciplines and duplicates, loan copies in the tower collections. The second tower contains a small Reserve Room Collection and combined with the Core Collection can seat 600 users. The remaining tower is intended as a social centre and audio-visual collection. The Centre contains a Forum Room holding 80-100 people surrounded by a student lounge and listening and viewing facilities for an extensive collection of films, recordings and tapes. 10 tape decks provide service to carrells and small seminar rooms. These last have opaque doors with no opportunity to see if they are occupied before entering them. The three towers are built over the public service areas such as catalogue, reference and bibliography, periodicals and administrative and technical processing offices. Maps, micro-text and newspapers are in a basement and government publications, fine arts and rare books in the old Deering Library, formerly the main library, which is reached by a passage. Self-service computerized loan stations are provided in the linking section of each level of the upper towers and in the public service area. Telephones are scattered in the towers to obtain information from the catalogue, reference and bibliography area. It is not yet clear if use of this service will overwhelm staff at this point. By concentrating all catalogues, bibliographies and current periodicals in the public service area on Level 1, it would appear that a reader in one of the upper levels may have considerable distances to travel for this type of information, much of which is not suitable for telephone use. All shelving is drab olive painted steel and the specially designed tables and chairs are of tubular steel. The circular design of the towers and their pillars cause a number of awkward spaces to occur and shelves sometimes fit uncomfortably. In the desire

to mix books and users all possibility of staff supervision has been lost and considerable number of books have to be reshelfed long distances away from where they have been left. How the library operates in practice will be interesting for the design is a stimulating and radical approach to the problems of a 2 million volume library. The total project cost was \$11,985,000 of which \$11,325,000 was received as gifts including \$3,200,000 from the Federal Government.

Two other libraries in Chicago by the same architect were visited. The 1962 John Crerar and the University of Illinois Chicago Circle 1965. Both are far more conventional approaches to library design although UICC is not without its problems. The rectangular John Crerar Library is on the Illinois Institute of Technology campus surrounded by buildings by Mies van der Rohe, notably the Crown Hall. The lower floor containing the entrance, book stacks, photocopy service and bindery and study carrells is sunk slightly below ground level. The upper floor is divided internally into two functional halves without, however, noticeable distinctions between them. The Crerar Library occupies one half and the Kemper Undergraduate Library of IIT the other. The central core area contains administrative and technical services areas. Some seating is provided at multiple seat tables but the majority is at single desks next to the windows. These form a wall of glass broken only by window frames. Glare is reduced by venetian blinds. Shelving is steel and the floor is carpeted. Two lines of pillars support the roof and thus leave the bulk of the floor and the walls free. The impression is of uncluttered straight lines and pillars at the end of ranges of book-stacks. The strong hand of the then Crerar Director Herman Henkle is evident in this building which is a conventional, librarian's library. At the Chicago Circle Campus of the University of Illinois the then librarian planned the building in the expectation that automation would play a much larger part in its operations than has proved feasible. In particular the expectation of computer produced catalogues has resulted in inadequate space for card catalogues.

The original building of 142,000 sq ft is now being expanded in a delayed programme of addition to the North. The Campus is on a very cramped site and is built on a number of levels. There are thus two entrances to the Library requiring control. A number of public utility ducts under former streets on the site could not be moved and the library basement is bisected by such services. The basement also houses offices for the campus Office of Instructional Resources containing television and broadcasting studios and equipment. These cannot easily be moved and cause considerable problems in exit control from the library. The first floor contains the undergraduate reserve book collections and the administration and technical processes offices. The present librarian pointed out to me in disgust that private conversations in the personnel department next to his office could quite clearly be heard through the inadequate partitioning. The second floor at the raised campus level contains the main loan point, the catalogues, periodicals and reference and bibliographic tools. Two core areas with stairs and lifts reach through the building from the basement to the fourth floor. The expanse of floor at level 4 is broken by six open wells to the floor below. They allow considerable sound transmission, also a problem at the new library of the University of York. Seating is at single desks and multiple tables throughout the various floors in open areas and alcoves between pillars around the walls and accommodates 3,300 users. In contrast with the floor to ceiling windows of the John Crerar at UICC window area is modest. The three floors at campus level and above have recessed windows along the bulk of the east wall facing the centre of the raised plaza. Glare is reduced in the recess by balconies which were intended as reading areas in fine weather. The passing of books outside the library from these areas cannot be controlled and they are not used. This building is not carpeted since it was regarded as a luxury by campus planners. Experience in other libraries has shown that the higher capital cost is offset by lower maintenance costs. This building lacked the elegance of the John Crerar and the bravado of North Western. A working and workable library its new extension may revitalize a somewhat dour atmosphere.

It has not been my intention to examine the work of particular architects but chance in the choice of visits allowed comparison of two buildings by John Warneke in addition to the three by Walter Netsch already described. The two Warneke buildings

buildings were Georgetown (1970) and the University of California at Santa Cruz (1966).

Situated on a steeply sloping site the Georgetown building is of five floors with a basement. The basement is at present given over to parking and all but one third of the first floor to faculty offices. The portion of this floor used by the library is occupied exclusively by Audio/Visual and photoduplication services but the remaining area will revert to book and reader space when required. The second floor displays some 4,500 current periodicals on open sloping shelves and stacks for bound back issues. A separate room houses government documents. Because of the site entrance is on the third floor containing the loan and reserve books counter and reserve reading room. This is so arranged that it can be used when the rest of the building is closed. The reference area containing bibliographies etc. and the technical processes areas are on this floor. The fourth and fifth floors contain the book stacks and reading areas with the addition of the special collections and administrative areas on the fifth floor. Book stacks and reading areas are in separate, adjacent, areas with seating for a total of 30% of the student numbers. 100 separate faculty and graduate carrells are provided. The reading areas are carpeted and it will be interesting to see how the join between the carpeting and the non-carpeted book stack areas stands up to wear and tear.

At Georgetown the majority of the exterior wall space is taken up with faculty and Graduate carrells and window area is limited except in smoking lounges on each floor. At UCSC the whole atmosphere is of exterior light. The campus is in a grove of tall redwood trees overlooking Monterey Bay and the library is surrounded by trees. The building is rectangular based upon columns at $22\frac{1}{2}$ ft centres but is pierced by an open courtyard affording an outdoor reading area within the confines of the library. On the second and third floors the rectangle is open from side to side so that the combined impression is of openness and nearness to the surrounding trees. This proximity is accentuated by the windows reaching from floor to ceiling. 57% of the seating is in individual

stations and all the seats are scattered throughout the building, some amongst the stacks. The Library moved into part of the building in 1966 and took over more in 1968. At present part of the top, fourth, floor is occupied by faculty offices which are unable to move out because their planned building has been delayed. The library is now full and cannot cope for more than a short period longer. A Unit 2 is planned increasing the capacity from 350,000 to 1 million but budget restrictions have delayed this as well. The setting of this building was the most idyllic of all that I visited and doubtless contributes to the pleasurable feelings that the library provides.

Two of the other new campuses of the University of California were visited. Irvine (UCI) and Riverside (UCR) and both suffered from cuts in planned expenditure on expansion projects. At UCI the campus administration occupied levels 1 and 5 pending the completion of their own building. The campus is situated on the second largest privately owned ranch in the US and the only trees are those artificially planted. As a consequence the windows are reduced to narrow slits to cut down the bright sunlight of Southern California. In keeping with the stark landscape outside, the library lacks the warmth of the cedar furnishings at UCSC. At UCR the original building was a modest two story building of 40,000 sq ft suitable for its then use as the library for a liberal arts college. The present extension was completed in two parts in 1964 and 1970 but is now partly occupied by faculty administration. The common practice at the University of California of providing a larger library building than is needed at first and using part for other departments has its advantages but can cause considerable frustration if the other users are unable to move out when the extra space is required by the library. Riverside is in the arid semi desert interior of Southern California and solar glare is a problem. The library is faced with concrete with dark grey narrow windows between them. The entrance is via a bridge spanning a lower level patio and connecting an arcade with the library. The former two storey red-brick library building is connected on the first and second floors with the new library. It now serves on the first floor as a reading room and the stacks of the general library are open to everyone. There are hopes to set up an undergraduate library based on the reserve book collection which at present contains 11,000 volumes. The

building is rated as full and the basement periodicals area, in particular, presents a very cramped impression.

Both the major University of California campuses had new library buildings. At Berkeley the James K. Moffitt Undergraduate Library had just opened and was still incomplete in some furnishings and fittings. It will house 150,000 volumes in 80,000 sq ft with 1,784 seats. The concrete building is on a sloping site and is entered on the third floor. Large overhanging balconies shield the sun but their use as outside reading areas is doubtful because of the dangers of loss of materials tossed to people outside the library. The main Berkeley Library is in the massive Doe Building completed in 1911. The style of the period is inflexible and heavy but a major fire in part of the building was contained in a way that a more modern building might have found difficult. The original library at UCLA dates from 1928 and was built in Italianate style. Until 1964 it housed the Research and Undergraduate collections of the UCLA libraries. In 1964 Unit 1 of the new Research Library was opened and at the time of my visit in 1970 the final stages of the move into the addition known as Unit 2 was being completed. The present building can house some $1\frac{1}{2}$ million volumes and seat some 2300 readers. A Unit 3 still further westward is planned but not yet funded. Despite the massive size of the collections, the Research Library is designed as an open access stack for faculty and graduate students. The white painted steel stacks are placed in the centre of the 3 stack floors and seating at individual tables and carrels is placed adjacent to the exterior walls. Windows are narrow and alternate with concrete slabs. The new extension to the building continues the same pattern on all floors and within a very short period it will be impossible to detect the division between the old and the new. The extensive reference area on the left of the entrance contains specially designed shelves for a number of large-sized reference works. An unusual feature is the provision of an "earthquake" joint required in the California building code for all new buildings in the earthquake zone. The joint will allow parts of the building to move relative to each other without damage should an earthquake occur.

All the University of California libraries have undergone very rapid expansion during the 1960's. All have buildings designed and fitted with style and clearly show the advantages of precise briefing to good architects by professional librarians. All campuses have suffered from delays in planned buildings due to lack of funds and several of the new campuses are now cramped because other users of the library buildings cannot move out.

The remaining major building visited was the Hillman Library of the University of Pittsburgh. The five storey 255,000 sq ft building cost \$12,000,000 and was partially financed from Commonwealth of Pennsylvania funds. These were cut back at a stage during construction and pillars from the first to the third floors are now bare plaster instead of being sheathed in teak as originally intended. Services are provided in a central core which is surrounded with interspersed book stacks and seating. The aim has been to provide a variety of study stations from multiple use rooms and single desks. A particularly pleasing feature is the use of the serrated edge of the building to provide single desks protruding from the walls each with a view to left and right through windows and at the same time having a sense of privacy. Undergraduate areas are on levels 1 and 2 and the research collections on levels 3 and 4. The ground floor contains technical processes, including a data processing room and general reference works. A special area is allocated to maps, government documents and the Human Relations Area Files. The carpeting on the first floor and the wooden shelf units on this floor may account for the fact that the large open wells on each side of the service core do not appear to transmit as much sound as those at the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle. The entrance areas at Pittsburgh are somewhat stark in white stone without any colour. The high standards of building maintenance and cleaning were notable throughout the United States. Entrances such as those at Pittsburgh could have become grubby and unattractive without care and time being spent in looking after them.

Mention has been made in the preceeding account of several features of note. The universal acceptance of open access in large collections and the very common desire to scatter books

and readers together to create libraries within libraries were surprising. More expected was the desire to seat readers as far as possible in natural light at individual desks. In general the opulence of the new building was outstanding for carpets and air conditioning are rare in England. Lighting levels were very much higher than to be found in those new buildings visited in England and Europe.

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SECTION 6

FINALE

This report summarises and highlights some of the professional impressions gained from a month in the United States. It is a cliché to say that the country is big, indeed it is vast and such a short trip, although intensive, cannot hope to do justice to the many and varied libraries to be seen. Within my own areas of interest a comparable tour visiting an entirely different set of institutions would have been equally valuable. All that can be meaningfully said is that much can be learned from the stimulating atmosphere that appears to pervade so many of the libraries that I visited.

The report has said nothing about the other object of the Fellowship under whose auspices it was made. The opportunity to see something of the American way of life was not taken lightly by myself or my hosts. The many, many members of the English Speaking Union who befriended me did much to make my trip the pleasure that it was. In the short time that I stayed with them, never more than three nights, I was made to feel at home in a most warmhearted way. It was with real regret that I had to leave each city without having seen many of the sights it had to offer. The Staten Island Ferry and the Golden Gate Bridge remain glimpsed from afar. The White House and Watts Towers beckon for a first visit as do, for a second, the Empire State Building, soon to be eclipsed by the World Trade Center, and Basin Street. How flat are the great plains and how high the Rockies when viewed from the ground instead of from the air are questions that must wait for an answer until my second visit. The words of two Americans are appropriate: "Go West young man" and "I shall return".

APPENDIX

SUMMARY OF VISITS MADE AND HOSPITALITY RECEIVED

Wednesday,
23rd September am Flight London - Montreal
 pm Stay International Motel, Dorval Airport,
 Montreal

Thursday,
24th September

am	<u>Flight</u>	Montreal - New York (Kennedy)
pm	<u>Stay</u>	Hotel Tudor, 304 East 42nd St., Mr. H. I. Lewin, Lawyer, 32 E. 57th St. (concerning finance). Brief unannounced tour of the public de- partments of the New York Public Library, 5th Ave.
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr. and Mrs. T. Sternberg, Jr., 20, Sutton Place South.

Friday, 25th September	am	Mr. J. Cook, Morgan Guaranty Trust, 616 Madison Ave., (concerning finance).
		Columbia University Libraries, West 114th Street, Warren J. Haas, Director; and senior staff.
	<u>Lunch</u>	Mr. Haas and senior staff at Faculty Club.
	pm	Continuation of visit including School of Library Service Library, Miss Evelyn Lauer, Librarian.
		Brief, unannounced tour of the public departments of the Library and Museum of the Performing Arts, New York Public Library at Lincoln Center, Amsterdam Ave.
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr. and Mrs. F. Nusbaum, 225 W. 86th St.

Saturday, 26th September	am/pm	Free day for sightseeing
	pm <u>Dinner</u>	Mr. and Mrs. D. Rose, 4a, 895 Park Avenue at La Caravelle Restaurant followed by car tour of Harlem and Greenwich Village.
Sunday, 27th September	am <u>Flight</u>	New York (Newark) to Washington, D. C. (Baltimore Friendship)
	<u>Stay</u>	Mr. H. Bermont, T-9, 5415 Connecticut Avenue.
	<u>Lunch</u>	Mr. H. Bermont
	pm <u>Dinner</u>	Mr. W. W. Jones, 5320 - 41st Street, N. W., at Moon Palace Restaurant.
Monday 28th September	am	Library of Congress, Mrs. J. Allaway, International Relations Officer.
	pm	L & C Processing Division: Mr. F. McGowan, Mrs. N. Delongaz; Card Division: Mr. G. Shipman.
	pm <u>Dinner</u>	Miss M. Berghaus, and friends. 510 "N" Street, S. W.
Tuesday, 29th September	am	Georgetown University Library, 37th & "O" Streets N. W., Mr. Joseph Jeffs, Librarian.
	am/pm	Catholic University Department of Library Science, 620 Michigan Avenue, N. E., Dr. M. Verner, Associate Professor and Miss A. Flores, Librarian, Department of Library Science.
	pm	Federal City College Media Center. 425, 2nd Street, N. W. Miss D. J. Anderson, Associate Director of Media Services and Senior Staff including Mr. R. Jordan, Director of Media Services.

Tuesday,

29th September pm Dinner Mr. J. L. Wilson, 925 25th St. NW
and friends at University Club.

Wednesday

30th September am Flight Washington (Baltimore Friendship)
- Pittsburgh

Stay Webster Hall Hotel, 5th Avenue

pm Brief, unannounced tour of public
departments of Carnegie Library
of Pittsburgh.

pm Dinner Dr. and Mrs. R. G. Carroll,
145 Woodhaven Lane

Thursday

1st October

am Hilman Library, University of
Pittsburgh, Mrs. G. E. Rossell,
Director of Libraries and senior
staff.

Lunch J. C. Harrison, Assistant Dean,
Graduate School of Library and
Information Sciences and staff at
University Club.

pm Graduate School of Library and
Information Services Library.
Mrs. J. Kindlin, Librarian.

pm Flight Pittsburgh-Cleveland

Stay Dr. and Mrs. P. Partington,
2949 Broxton Road, Shaker Heights.

Friday,

2nd October

am Case Western Reserve University
Libraries. J. R. Jones, Director
of Libraries.

Lunch Mrs. B. Sanduleak and Mrs. K.
Weil at Cleveland Museum of Art.

pm Sears Library Senior Staff

pm Dinner Dr. and Mrs. P. Partington and
Mr. and Mrs. M. Partington

Saturday,
3rd October

am Flight Cleveland-Chicago
Stay Mr. G. Milne, 501 Greenbay,
 Lake Bluff, Illinois.
 pm Motor tour of neighbourhood
Dinner At Friends of Mr. Milne

Sunday,
4th October

am Walk in neighbourhood
 pm Dinner Mr. Milne and friends

Monday
5th October

am Train Lake Forest - Chicago
 John Crerar Library, 35 West
 33rd Street, W. S. Budington,
 Executive Director and Librarian.
 pm University of Illinois Chicago Circle
 Campus Library, 801 South Morgan.
 W. B. Ernst, Librarian.
 pm Stay Mr. and Mrs. A. Hehmeyer,
 179 East Lakeshore Drive.

Tuesday,
6th October

am American Library Association
 50 East Huron,
 D. H. Clift, Executive Director
 Library, Mrs. F. D. Cotton,
 Librarian.
 pm North Western University Library
 Evanston, J. P. McGowan,
 Associate University Librarian,
 M. J. Costin, Assistant University
 Librarian for Technical Services
 and senior staff.
 pm Dinner Mr and Mrs A. Hehmeyer and
 friends at Mister Louie's Club

Wednesday 7th October	am/pm	Free day for sightseeing.
	pm	Brief, announced visit to public departments of Chicago Public Library, 78 East Washington St.
	pm <u>Dinner</u>	Mr and Mrs A. Hehmeyer
Thursday 8th October	am <u>Flight</u>	Chicago - Denver
	pm <u>Stay</u>	Mr and Mrs W. J. Timpte, 3281 South Pontiac
		Motor tour of neighbourhood
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr and Mrs W. J. Timte and Mrs. ? at ? Restaurant
Friday 9th October	am <u>Bus</u>	Denver - Boulder
	am/pm	Colorado Academic Libraries Book Processing Center, University of Colorado Library, J. Hewitt, Co-ordinator
	<u>Lunch</u>	J. Hewitt and Senior Staff
	pm <u>Bus</u>	Boulder - Denver
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr. & Mrs. W. Timpte and friends
Saturday, 10th October	am	Motor tour of Rocky mountains
	pm	Free
Sunday, 11th October	am <u>Flight</u>	Denver - San Francisco
	pm <u>Stay</u>	Mr. C. Beers, 902 Green Street
		Free - Columbus Day Parade
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr. C. Beers at Old Spaghetti Factory Restaurant and Excelsior Coffee House

Monday 12th October	am <u>Bus</u>	San Francisco - Berkeley University of California, Berkeley Library, Mr. J. Michel, Assistant University Librarian.
		<u>Lunch</u> Mr. J. Michel at Faculty Club
	pm	School of Librarianship, Acting Dean, Dr. P. Wilson School of Librarianship Library, Miss V. Pratt, Librarian.
	<u>Bus</u>	Berkeley - San Francisco
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr. C. Beers
Tuesday 13th October	am <u>Bus</u>	San Francisco - Santa Cruz
	am/pm	University of California, Santa Cruz, Libraries. Mr. W. Simmons, Assistant University Librarian.
	<u>Lunch</u>	Mr. W. Simmons at College Cafeteria
	pm <u>Bus</u>	Santa Cruz - San Francisco
	pm <u>Dinner</u>	Mr. C. Beers
Wednesday 14th October	am <u>Flight</u>	San Francisco - Los Angeles
	pm <u>Stay</u>	Mr and Mrs J. R. Lane, Apt. 2, 3704 Midvale Avenue Sightseeing, Los Angeles County Museum of Art
	<u>Dinner</u>	Mr and Mrs J. Lane
Thursday, 15th October	am/pm	University of California, Los Angeles Libraries. Mr. E. T. Moore, Assistant University Lib- rarian for Public Services and Senior Staff

Thursday,
15th October

am Lunch Mr. E. T. Moore and Senior
Staff at Faculty Club.

pm Graduate School of Library Service
A. Horn, Dean, Graduate School of
Library Service Library, Miss
Eisenbach, Librarian.

Dinner Mr and Mrs J. Lane and Friend
at ? Restaurant.

Friday
16th October

am Hired Los Angeles - Irvine
Car University of California, Irvine
Library, Mr. J. Smith, librarian.

Lunch Mr. J. Smith and Mr. R. E. Thomason,
at ? Restaurant

pm Hired Irvine - Riverside
Car University of California, Riverside
Library
Mr. R. P. Lang, Assistant University
Librarian.

Hired Riverside - Los Angeles
Car

Dinner Mr and Mrs J. Lane at ? Restaurant

Saturday,
17th October

am Flight Los Angeles - New Orleans

pm Stay Hotel Columns, Charles Avenue
Sightseeing.

Sunday
18th October

am Sightseeing

pm Flight New Orleans - Miami

pm Stay Blue Seas Motel, North Miami Beach

Monday
19th October

am Bus North Miami Beach - Miami

am/pm Miami Public Library, Mrs. H. Eason, Director of Community Relations and Senior Staff

Lunch Mrs. H. Eason and Senior Staff at ? Restaurant

pm Bus Miami - North Miami Beach

Tuesday,
20th October

am Hired Car North Miami Beach - Boca Raton

am/pm Florida Atlantic University Libraries Mr M. Causley, Assistant Librarian and Senior Staff.

Lunch Mr. M. Causley at ? Restaurant

Wednesday,
21st October

am Flight Miami - Boston

pm Stay Copley Square Hotel

Sightseeing

Dinner Miss S. Wheeldon and Mrs. S. Wheeldon at Durgin Park Restaurant.

Motor Tour of Boston and Cambridge.

Brief visit to Francis Countway Library of Medicine.

Thursday
22nd October

am/ Bus Boston - Montreal

pm

Flight Montreal - London